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VOLUME 6.

LOUISVILLE, KY., FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 8, 1857.

NUMBER 187.

EVENING BULLETIN.

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Papers sent by mail are payable in advance.
When the Daily, Country Daily, or Tri-Weekly is to be discontinued (paid in advance at the time subscribed for), the subscriber must order, otherwise it will be continued, at our option, until paid for and stopped, as has been our custom.

If not paid, it must be paid at the time of discontinuance, or at our option, if partly paid, it will be sent until paid.
Remittances by mail, in "registered" letters, at our risk.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL FOR REGULAR ADVERTISERS.

One square, 10 lines	One square, 10 lines
First insertion, 25 cents	First insertion, 25 cents
Each additional insertion, 10 cents	Each additional insertion, 10 cents
Do, one week, 25 cents	Do, one week, 25 cents
Do, two weeks, 45 cents	Do, two weeks, 45 cents
Do, three weeks, 65 cents	Do, three weeks, 65 cents
Do, four weeks, 85 cents	Do, four weeks, 85 cents
Do, five weeks, 1.00	Do, five weeks, 1.00
Do, six weeks, 1.15	Do, six weeks, 1.15
Do, seven weeks, 1.30	Do, seven weeks, 1.30
Do, eight weeks, 1.45	Do, eight weeks, 1.45
Do, nine weeks, 1.60	Do, nine weeks, 1.60
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Do, ninety-eight weeks, 14.95	Do, ninety-eight weeks, 14.95
Do, ninety-nine weeks, 15.10	Do, ninety-nine weeks, 15.10
Do, one hundred weeks, 15.25	Do, one hundred weeks, 15.25

Advertisements published at intervals—\$1 for first insertion and 50 cents for each subsequent one.
Advertisements by mail, in "registered" letters, at our risk.
Advertisements not marked will be inserted one month and payment exacted.

Yearly advertisements pay quarterly; all others in advance.
Real estate and steamboat advertisements, by title and commissionaire's sales, patent medicine, theatrical, circus, or similar advertising, not published by the year.
Advertisements for charitable institutions, fire companies, ward, and other public meetings, and such like, half-price.

Marriages and deaths published as news. Obituaries and funeral notices and communications, inserted in editorial columns and intended to promote private interests, 20 cents per line; these only inserted at the discretion of the editor.

No communication will be inserted, unless accompanied by the real name of the author.
Advertisements for real estate—25 cents for first insertion and 12 1/2 cents for each continuance; each change considered a new advertisement. Standing advertisements for regular packets for a season of not over six months, \$12 for one box and \$8 for each additional box.

Advertisements inserted only in the Evening Bulletin will be charged half the above price; if inserted in Daily Journal and continued, after first insertion, in the Evening Bulletin, one-fourth the above price.

Advertisements kept on the inside of the Journal are charged an extra price.
ADVERTISING RATES.—IN WEEKLY JOURNAL.—Each square (10 lines) first insertion, 25 cents; second, 10 cents; third, 5 cents; fourth, 2 cents; fifth, 1 cent; sixth, 1/2 cent; seventh, 1/4 cent; eighth, 1/8 cent; ninth, 1/16 cent; tenth, 1/32 cent; eleventh, 1/64 cent; twelfth, 1/128 cent; thirteenth, 1/256 cent; fourteenth, 1/512 cent; fifteenth, 1/1024 cent; sixteenth, 1/2048 cent; seventeenth, 1/4096 cent; eighteenth, 1/8192 cent; nineteenth, 1/16384 cent; twentieth, 1/32768 cent.

Advertisements continued in the Weekly Journal, will be charged at the rate of 10 cents for each continuance; if not continued in Weekly Journal 20 cents.
Written notices must be given to take out and stop advertisements of yearly advertisements before the year expires, otherwise we shall charge till done.

No contract of yearly advertisements will be discontinued without previous notice to us, nor will any charge be made for less than one year at the yearly rate.

FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1857.

WHAT SHALL BE DONE IN THE NEW GRENADEAN CASE?—The assurance of the liberality and justice of the new administration at Bogota despatched to Washington by Mr. Bowlin forms in our judgment but a slight basis for the particular hopes of a settlement of this question which that gentleman founds upon it. President Ospina may deserve all the flattering epithets Mr. Bowlin bestows upon him, and yet feel no disposition to yield to demands which the late government so pointedly declared extravagant and inadmissible. There is not only no ground for supposing that he will do this, but very strong ground for supposing that he will not. The whole course of the late government upon this question was solemnly approved by Senator Ospina's political friends in the New Grenadian House of Representatives, and two of the ablest and most influential members of that government are also members of his own. The question does not seem to form an issue at all in the politics of New Grenada. All parties in the State are alike pledged to the policy of the government. So far from being inclined to grant our demands, the new President is, in fact, virtually committed against them, and will doubtless feel bound to take up the question exactly where his predecessor left it, and adhere strictly to the line of solution already indicated.

Unless Mr. Buchanan is prepared to institute fresh negotiations by taking hold of the question at some new point, we do not perceive any hope of an amicable arrangement. We do not think there is any. What, then, is Mr. Buchanan prepared to do in the case? What ought he to do? We confess, that, after carefully reading the project of a treaty embodying the actual demands of the Pierce administration, and the correspondence between Messrs. Morse and Bowlin and the New Grenadian Commissioners in relation to it, we think he ought not to press those precise demands any further. They are far more numerous, complicated, exacting, and superfluous than we had any thought of, and really could not be admitted by a government having the smallest pretensions to independence. After learning their exact character and extent, we rejoice that New Grenada has rejected them. Their concession, if it were exacted, would not only unnecessarily degrade a sister republic, but throw upon our hands a weight of invidious and perplexing responsibility that would certainly involve us in perpetual strife, and thus defeat the very purpose we have most at heart, namely, the security and quiet of the Isthmian route. Beside annihilating the sovereignty of New Grenada, which might be a matter of light concern if our honor and safety imperatively required it, the exaction of such extreme demands would still more greatly imperil instead of securing our vital interests in that quarter. We should have "indemnity" in damming excess, and "security" with a vengeance.

The question, as we have heretofore shown, and as is perfectly clear without any showing, is one of great moment to us, and to the whole civilized world. It ought to be definitely settled at once. How shall it be settled? We have an undoubted claim against New Grenada for satisfaction and security, and have deliberately committed ourselves to its enforcement. So far there is no doubt and no room for it. On our part, the merits of the question are concluded. Assuming that Mr. Buchanan is fully resolved to abide by this conclusion, and to execute it, the only question is as to the best means of doing so. The means proposed and employed by the Pierce Administration, it now clearly appears, are not the best, since they are impracticable, and, if they were not, they are inadequate, or, which amounts to the same thing, inordinate and excessive. They have been peremptorily rejected by New Grenada, and are ill-conceived at any rate. What shall be done next? What new step shall be taken now? One course at least is open; and that by no means unpromising. It is the course suggested, in accordance with diplomatic courtesy, by the New Grenadian Commissioners, rejecting the propositions of our Government. The leading point of this suggestion, as expressed

by the Commissioners themselves, is "the idea of a negotiation between the two governments and those of England and France, which might lead to a complete guarantee, and without prejudice to the territorial sovereignty, of the freedom and safe frequenting of the inter-oceanic route upon the basis of perfect equality for all nations." We can conceive of nothing more just and satisfactory than this as regards "security for the future." It is eminently proper in itself, and harmonizes with both the policy and the interests of this country. It fairly meets one-half of the question, and that the more important half. Let it be accepted, and, if the negotiation it contemplates is conducted on our part with prudence and skill, it can hardly fail to complete the solution of the question by adding "indemnity for the past" to "security for the future." It is evidently the course marked out by every consideration of national dignity and interest. We hope it will be promptly adopted.

We desire no monopoly of the control of the Isthmus, and, if we did, we couldn't get it. It would prove an active and fruitful curse to us if we could. We have no exclusive claims upon it, and do not pretend to have. France and England and the other commercial nations have an equal right to its freedom and an almost equal interest in its security with ourselves, and we have repeatedly declared it to be our favorite policy to place it under the common guaranty and dedicate it to the common use of all nations. Now is an admirable opportunity to do so, and we trust it will not be neglected, especially as its accomplishment would carry along with it the solution of a very pressing question in our foreign relations.

Our friend Mercer's genius is equal to whatever he undertakes.

[For the Louisville Bulletin.]

DEATH OF THE SEASONS.

BY A. C. N.

Last night pealed out the dark death-cry—
"Another year is gone!"—and from the sky
A myriad of voices, like a river,
Ire-echoed "Gone! Forever and forever!"
The deep roll of the night-wind's muffled drum
Mourned for the dead whose lips are pale and dumb
Within whose pulses passed the dreamy hours
Reigns the penitence of a dreamless rest.

Scatter sweet flowers on the Seasons' tomb,
For oh, they perished in their early bloom!
And of their dust this requiem be sung—
"Weep not, for Heaven's best favorites die young!"

Oh Spring was very beautiful and gay
When April mild and rosy-fingered May
Rambled along the many-babbling brooks
And gathered wild flowers in their shady nooks,
And waving them in gladness in the air,
Scattered their fragrant dew-drops everywhere,
Beneath whose silver spray the delicate bloom
Of Flora filled the air with rich perfume.

Slender and gentle and surpassing fair
Was blue-eyed Summer with her golden hair,
Sweet-voiced as the murmur of a dove,
Wildly every look was eloquent with love,
Where blossoms the wild rose by the mountain spring,
In whose clear waves the robin dips his wing,
Where clustering berries tempt the longing eye
Like the forbidden fruit of Paradise,
And the sweet mocking-bird, in carol gay,
Enchants the listener with his wondrous lay—
Thine, in the silence of her shady bowers,
The Summer genius passed the dreamy hours;
Death came and laid his hand upon her brow,
And in eternal night she sleepeth now.

Next Autumn came in robes of gorgeous dyes
And stately step and melancholy eyes—
In mien and look like disconsolate Antoinette
A queen—although the Bourbon star had set—
Beholding with a proud, unswerving faith
The scaffold and the officers of death,
Mourning—not her own early doom, for she
Knew well the hollowness of majesty—
But grieving that the beautiful and gay
In her bright train were doomed to pass away.
So Autumn died, but oh, her couch of death
Was balmy with the jasmine's odorous breath,
And every wind-harp breathed its hollow moan
For the sweet soul that had forever flown.

But lo! whilst mourning for the seasons fled,
A phoenix from the ashes of the dead
Rises in triumph, and the new-born year
Round Time's vast orb begins his swift career.
The rising sunbeams herald his advance
And break on every hill a golden lance;
Heaven plants her banners at the eastern gate,
To greet the monarch as he comes in state,
And the loud harp of ocean and of earth
Resound in strains of revelry and mirth.
Welcome to earth, thou youngest child of Time,
Unwarped by wrong, unspotted by a crime!
Oh, may the blooming vigor of thy youth
Ripen in wisdom, purity, and truth.
Ripe in thy flight the innocent and gay,
And scatter pleasure's garlands in their way;
Repress the influence of lawless might,
And make the wrong submissive to the right;
Uphold the patriot and strike down the band
That waves the traitor's sword or treason's brand,
And with the hand of charity redress
Each form of human woe and wretchedness,
So that the annals of all coming time
Shall write thee as the Golden Age sublime.
HOPKINSVILLE, Dec. 21, 1856.

THE DALLAS-CLARENDON TREATY.—The prevalent rumor of the rejection of this treaty by the British Government is no doubt put a little too strong. The brief statement we published yesterday, from the New York Herald, to the effect that the acceptance of the treaty by the British Government is merely suspended until the ratification of the convention between England and Honduras, to which some of its provisions refer, is probably correct. It is at all events more likely to be correct than the report of the absolute rejection of the treaty, for which, unless the amendments of the Senate have been greatly misrepresented, it would be difficult to find a plausible reason. Whatever may be the true state of the case, we apprehend that it bodes no peril to the peaceful relations of the two countries.

Speaking of eagles, says the Boston Herald, the philosopher and patriot, Benjamin Franklin, warmly opposed the adoption of that fierce and rapacious bird as our national emblem. Franklin stigmatized the eagle as a thief and a coward.—Exchange.

And we are sorry to say that the ornithologists have very unanimously ratified the stigma. There can be no doubt of its justice. Our fathers were hardly as well posted in natural history as they were in political.

As a friend of Fremont, we deem the Herald's officiousness in his behalf as likely to prove fatal to his prospects. Chicago Journal.

There is a great deal of force in this view, whatever may be the writer's private relations to Fremont.

MISSOURI.—On Monday, August 3d, an election is to be held in Missouri, to supply the vacancy caused by the election of Gov. Polk to the United States Senate. An election of Judges will take place on the same day.

THE UTILITY OF STEAM FIRE ENGINES.—The recent successful trials of the steam fire engine in our city have aroused in our citizens a new and rational interest in their utility and economy. Two years ago, when we had constructed a machine of the description, the city was all agog with excitement at the prospect then so fair of our creating a fire department through the agency of which property so often imperiled and destroyed might be rendered more secure. A failure then disappointed all classes and blighted the hopes of the most confident. Such should never have been the case. The errors in the construction of that engine resulted from the inexperience of the builders, and were not properly chargeable upon the new system, or patent. That has been demonstrated in other cities, where thorough tests have been made, as all that is desirable. We have had abundant proof that the steam fire engine is unequalled in its operation—that it possesses the most manifold and significant advantages over the old style of engines, upon which we have been so long forced to rely.

The experience of Cincinnati upon that point is amply sufficient. There they were invented, and there they have been tried in every possible manner and in all emergencies, and with an unquestionable career of success. Property has been rendered doubly and trebly secure, and as a natural consequence there has been a very material reduction in the rates of insurance. The contrast indeed between the losses incurred by our sister city by fire the past year and our own are so striking that all must concede the superiority of their system. In Cincinnati, where the population is fully two hundred thousand, the loss by fire over insurance, for the last year, has been only \$26,026, and that amount was contained in one single loss—that of the People's Theater, on which there was a small insurance. We doubt if the history of any city in the world can exhibit a result like this. It is all due to the admirable system of a police fire department and the employment of steam fire-engines. With their seven steam fire-engines, and a small but efficient, disciplined, and responsible paid fire brigade, the most violent conflagrations are brought under easy control.

There are other contrasts between the Cincinnati system of subduing fires and that prevalent here equally as striking. In that city at a conflagration there is a total absence of uproar, confusion, panic, mobs, and disturbances. There are no noisy crowds—no conflicting companies—no reconnoitres—no subsequent scenes of dissipation. All is orderly and quiet—the flames are subdued, and the loss of property by the indirect conduct of firemen is never known. There the alarm is sounded and the locality of the fire indicated. Immediately the horses are hitched by well paid and trustworthy men who never sleep at their posts, and the seven huge, smoking, lumbering but easily-managed machines tear through the streets, creating, like comets, steam as they go, and marking their courses by a fiery stream. Arrived near the scene of the fire—the engines are posted, probably several squares off, exactly over the huge cisterns constructed at the corners of all the streets, and, with one or two men to watch the engine and keep up the fires, the great hoses are attached and dragged off to the fire, where they are managed and the water played by two or three men.

Our citizen need not be told of the wide difference between the picture just drawn and that witnessed here even when the most trivial fire occurs. But the contrast is not produced by the want of energy or activity or patriotic feeling among our firemen. They possess to an unusual degree all these noble impulses; but they need systematizing, and above all else they require the proper and efficient operating power. We do not see how Louisville can withstand the clear and patent facts which demonstrate so thoroughly the advantages, utility, and economy of the steam fire engine. In Cincinnati the total expense of the Fire Department is only \$84,000 annually. Here they would not amount to so much, while the increased security of property and the reduction in the rates of insurance should commend the steam fire engine to general favor.

THE MURDERED YOUNG LADY.—SINGULAR MISTAKE.—We have already mentioned the discovery near Newburg, N. Y., of the body of a young lady who had evidently been murdered. It was recognized on Saturday as that of Sarah C. Bloom, of Shawangung, but proves to be that of some other person as yet unknown. The sister of Miss Bloom, who swore positively to the identity of the body, was deceived by the perfect similarity of certain marks and physical peculiarities. Sarah Bloom herself appeared on Monday before the coroner's jury, affording conclusive proof that she had not been murdered. Mr. Jenkins, who had been detained in custody, was thereupon discharged. The body of the murdered woman was buried from the Newburg court-house on Sunday. During the funeral ceremonies, an elderly woman, apparently a quadroon, who said she came from Brooklyn, made her appearance, greatly affected with a sad tale of the disappearance of her niece, who left Brooklyn to go to Newburg on the Thursday previous, and has not since been heard of. Before her testimony could be taken, this woman returned to New York city. The case is as far as ever from explanation. The sudden reappearance of Miss Bloom destroys a remarkable case of circumstantial evidence.

REVIVAL AT FRANKFORT.—The Frankfort Commonwealth, at the Capital, notices a great revival in progress in the First Presbyterian Church, under the pastoral care of the Rev. J. P. Safford. Some fifty persons have professed their faith, and most all have united with that church.

Mr. S. has been ordained about two years, and, with previous additions, as we learn from the Presbyterian Herald, must prove largely encouraging to his work as a Minister of the Gospel. The interest is extending to the Methodist and Baptist Churches of that city.

A man named J. A. Reynolds has tried to give himself some notoriety by reporting himself an agent of Alf. Burnet, an abolition lecturer, and publishing a card in a Cincinnati paper, stating that Burnet would not be allowed to lecture in Richmond, Kentucky. The paper published at Richmond says that Reynolds' statement is utterly false, and denounces him as an unmitigated scoundrel.

John S. Williams has been elected Mayor of Lafayette, Ind.

RIVER AND STEAMBOAT MATTERS.

PORTLAND TELEGRAPH LINE.

Office at Portland, Delme's Drug Store, on the wharf.
Office at Shippingport, in the Canal Office.
Office at Louisville, Durr's Clothing Store, corner Fourth and Water streets.

The river was still rising last evening with 9 1/2 feet water on the falls. The weather yesterday was beautiful.

There are no boats up for New Orleans to-day, but the Northern will go to Memphis and connect with the Ward or some other New Orleans packet at Cairo or Memphis.

For St. Louis.—The Alvin Adams, Capt. Lamb, is the regular packet for St. Louis to-day. She is lying at the foot of Fourth street, and will leave at 12 o'clock. The Adams is one of the fastest and finest boats afloat and furnishes splendid accommodations.

The Diamond is the regular Evansville packet to-day, and the Bridges is the Green river packet.

The Jacob Strader is the mailboat for Cincinnati to-day.

The Rainbow.—This fine and swift steamer is receiving freight and will leave for New Orleans tomorrow morning. She has superb accommodations and is in charge of clever officers.

The Eclipse is due this afternoon and will leave for New Orleans to-morrow.

The Fanny Bullitt passed Cairo yesterday morning and will arrive this evening.

The Empress, Capt. Sturgeon, arrived at New Orleans night before last. She will leave that port this evening, and will leave here on her return trip next Friday evening.

The R. J. Ward left port last evening with a fine trip. Previous to going over the falls she took from the Jeffersonville porkhouse 700 bls pork.

Sold.—The Cumberland Valley has been sold at Louisville to Capt. J. V. Throop for \$1,500. She has taken the place of the Helen Mar in the trade of the Tennessee river, and Capt. Throop has taken command. The Helen Mar is now being torn up at Paducah, and her cabin and machinery will be placed in a new boat.

The ship carpenters of Cincinnati are on a strike for higher wages. They have been receiving \$2 and \$2 25 per day, and at a recent meeting of their Union they resolved to exact \$2 50 or quit work. On Tuesday they made the demand, but the Builders refused to comply with their request. On Wednesday the ship yards were all vacated. Which party will yield remains to be seen.

VOLUNTEER MILITARY COMPANIES.—An effort is about to be made in Lexington to organize a volunteer military company, in view of the ceremonies to take place there on the 4th of July, at the laying of the corner stone of the monument to Henry Clay. From the well known character of the young men of Lexington we have no doubt that they will organize and equip a splendid company. A large number of military corps from all parts of the country are expected to take part in the ceremonies on that occasion, and unless some movement is made here Louisville will be entirely eclipsed. The old Louisville Legion which won such renown in Mexico has been disbanded, but its charter still exists, and we see no reason why the young men of our city should not reorganize it and present it in its original flourishing condition during the interval between this time and the 4th of July. The Louisville Guards, Capt. Larry B. White, is now the only organized company of the Legion. It numbers now about thirty files, but should not go to Lexington with less than the full complement of an infantry company. We cannot conceive any reason why volunteer companies of good soldiers should not be organized in every ward in the city and the old Legion revived in all its excellence. The young men of the First ward have initiated a movement to get up a company there. There are, in each ward, young men enough, who have been well drilled in infantry tactics to understand the manual of arms and the evolutions, to form a company, and the Legion might be instantaneously, as it were, resuscitated and placed upon a stable and permanent footing. Shall it be done? or shall Louisville be behind even her provincial neighbors in this respect? We ask our young men.

DR. T. J. CONANT AND PROFESSOR H. M. HACKETT.—The New York papers announce that Dr. T. J. Conant, of Rochester University, and Professor Hackett, of Newtown College, Mass., have been selected as members of the Final Board of Revisors. Dr. Conant has resigned his professorship in Rochester University, in order to devote himself entirely to the work.

These two gentlemen are among the most renowned of living scholars. They both enjoy an extended and well established fame in this country and an undisputed European reputation. Professor Hackett aided Dr. Edward Robinson in the preparation of some of his learned works, and Dr. Robinson bore testimony in one of these works to the profundity, compass, and accuracy of his learning. Professor Hackett's sketches of Palestine is a charming book of travels, and his work on the Acts of the Apostles is regarded as one of the ablest that has ever appeared. We understand that the Bible Union and the Revision Association are co-operating together in the selection and appointment of the scholars of this final tribunal, and that they are now negotiating with two scholars who are worthy to act with Dr. Dr. Conant and Professor Hackett.

The Director of the Mint, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, has arranged with the Adams Express Company for the transportation of the new cent coin, at the cost of the mint, to all points of the Atlantic States accessible by railroad and steamboat, and all other places which can be reached by means of conveyance not incurring unreasonable expense.

INDIANAPOLIS ELECTION.—We have the result of the election held on Tuesday for city officers. The Republicans elect their Mayor by one hundred and fifty majority, and elect also three other officers out of the eight. The Democrats elect the Marshal, Treasurer, Engineer, and Clerk. The Republicans also elect a majority of the Council.

The Boston Traveller says that the Rev. John A. Vinton, of that city, has in press a full genealogy of his family. This is a bad indication for the Vinton stock. Families, like vegetables, never run to seed until they have run out.

BAPTIST ANNIVERSARIES.—Educational Meeting.

At 11 o'clock yesterday the delegates to the Convention assembled, every Southern State, with the exception of Texas, being represented. Rev. Dr. Manly, of South Carolina, presided, and Rev. I. T. Tichenor, of Alabama, acted as secretary. The object of the meeting is to devise some plan for the organization of a Theological Seminary, which shall supply all the wants of the Baptist denomination in the South. There are now a multiplicity of divinity schools, but none are sufficiently well endowed, and it is thought that by concentrating "all the resources of the churches upon one institution, and that the desired end could be obtained. Propositions were read from Rev. S. W. Lynd, D. D., late President of the Theological school at Georgetown; from the Trustees of Mercer University, Georgia; the Trustees of the Furman University, South Carolina; all representing the excellence of their respective locations, and mentioning the amount of funds that could be raised towards the endowment of the contemplated institution. Rev. Dr. Lynd presented the arguments in favor of Georgetown in his usually clear and masterly manner. It has a larger fund at command

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